

FOSS DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED

Wakes Up Late to the Folly of Lowering the Tariff on the Other Fellow's Products

Eugene N. Foss, three times Democratic governor of Massachusetts, and candidate for the Democratic nomination for president last year, has declared himself a Republican and expects to be a candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Republican ticket at the election this fall. Like Cummins, Foss has always been an avowed tariff ripper and now that the ripping is going on he repudiates what he has assisted in bringing about and insists he "didn't know it was loaded." He is one of the fellows that were anxious to take the tariff off the other fellow's products and have what he produces protected, but the really big men in the party now in power insist upon redeeming the campaign pledges upon which that party gained power. So little Eugene is sad and proposes to take his doll rags and move to Canada. There are hundreds of others just like Eugene in this country that thought it an easy matter to apply the free trade idea to all products but those in which they had personal interest, but they are finding out that the tariff issue is one in which all sections and localities have vital interest, and they naturally turn to the party that under protection has brought the greatest measure of prosperity to this nation ever enjoyed by any people in the history of the world. Foss has developed more selfishness than any public man we know of, unless Cummins is considered. Cummins and Foss are in the same boat, and having poked it so full of holes that it is just about ready to sink they are yelling their heads off to attract protective help and save their political hides. If they were honest and manly they would stay by the free trade boat they assisted in building and go down with colors flying. Uncle Sam is waiting patiently for his free trade cathartic and proposes to have his free trade ailment thoroughly physicked out of him by 1916, when the party of protection will be restored to power.

THEY ARE CALLED TRAITORS

There is an odd analogy between President Cleveland's last administration, 20 years ago, and President Wilson's—each had to deal with traitors on the part of some Democratic Senators. Cleveland had three traitors—Wilson has only two, the two from Louisiana.—Mark Sullivan in Collier's.

To call Senators Ransdell and Thornton traitors for their attitude on the tariff bill shows that Mr. Sullivan has yielded for the moment to that predisposition of the partisan of any cause not to permit himself to recognize that the individual on the other side has a viewpoint of his own.

Senators Ransdell and Thornton occupy their seats subsequent to, if not by reason of direct and distinct pledges to their people upon the matter of the tariff upon sugar and rice, these pledges made without equivocation or concealment and as essential to their campaign for election. Senator Thornton defeated a candidate who was avowedly a low tariff man. Senator Ransdell was nominated at a primary wherein the one senatorial candidate (for another vacancy) who identified himself with the demand for general tariff revision, former Governor Sanders, was defeated by Robert F. Broussard, whose attitude on the tariff was not only not that of the tariff revisionists but rather approached that of the stand patters.

The item is no general champion of neither Senator Thornton or Senator Ransdell, nor is it the apologist for the sort of political consistency

shown by the voters of Louisiana in their selections of representatives in the two houses of congress. But it must point out the unfairness of pillorying Senators Thornton and Ransdell as traitors. With the pledges they had made with the unbroken record of Louisiana Senators in congress and the written record of the Democratic party as to sugar, they would have been traitors to their pledges and to those who voted for them if, when in congress, they had followed any other course on the tariff than that they have followed.—New Orleans Item.

A 25 YEAR OLD HEN THAT LAID 7,500 EGGS

Farm and Fireside includes in the poultry department of its October number an account of a remarkable hen owned by the woman who writes the article. This woman, Elizabeth Grinnell, tells in part, as follows, the history of this hen—a hen which in the 25 years of its life laid approximately 7500 eggs:

"I bought this hen in 1890 for half a dollar. She was just aplebeian yellow hen, without family or reputed pedigree. Is she young? I asked of the seller. She's not old; she is laying, was the reply.

"I scanned her feet, as a buyer does a horse's mouth, to guess her age. I concluded she had seen a couple of summers or more. I therefore believe her to be at the time of her death, 1913 about twenty-five years of age. She made good her reputation as a fair layer.

"She began to fail in strength when about ten years old. But she kept on laying and rearing her broods. That is, she laid irregularly until in 1911 she produced but four eggs and in 1912 one egg only. Her eggs had ceased to be fertile for several years, or after she began to look old. Not that she herself lost the mating instinct, but that she was no longer pleasing to more youthful admirers of the biddy world. The cock of the yard would sidle toward this aged person with the usual demonstrations of tender feeling and then suddenly sneak away.

"She was a useful member of society. She would mother any brood from quail to turkeys, at any age offered, even after she was too crippled to scratch for them. In her later years a brood of young fowls was always given her in the autumn to insure her own safe passage through the winter. These chickens thought the mother hen hovered them and were satisfied with the warmth always obtained by cuddling; but it was the vitality of the young which kept the old alive. For some years it was impossible for her to squat or to bend the knees; she simply lay flat on one side, and the chicks burrowed in her feathers. Her appetite failed for food other than whole yellow corn."

ALL JOIN IN SINGING

"TELL THE COLONEL"

In the October American Magazine Ray Stannard Baker presents an extraordinary report of Colonel Goethals, the builder of the Panama canal. According to Mr. Baker one of the secrets of Goethals' great success is the personal interest he takes in his men. Every Sunday morning from seven until one in the afternoon he sits in his office and listens to complaints. The following extract from the article presents this point:

"They have a song on the Isthmus with this chorus:

Tell the Colonel
Tell the Colonel.

Every man down there feels that the Colonel is behind him and that if anything goes wrong, he has only to 'tell the Colonel.'

"Discharged employes, women with domestic problems, convalescents complaining of treatment in the hospitals, families dissatisfied with the government houses, committees of working men, eager inventors with devices for revolutionizing some process of construction, homesick boys desiring to be sent home—all these come to tell the Colonel. It is not an easy task for a leader; but it pays for it touches the heart of the matter, which is justice between man and man.

"After I had heard some of these cases I understood better the easy, Democratic way in which the Colonel met so many of the men when out on the work:

"Mr. Smith how's the boy getting along? Any more trouble with the house? Mr. Burke, what do you hear from home?

"No one however, presumes upon this sympathy this readiness to do justice; or if they do presume once it never happens again. For true justice, while it is kind, is never weak. Behind these Sunday morning hearings looms always the stern purpose, the canal is to be dug!"

EXAMINATIONS FOR ASSISTANT FOREST RANGER

The United States civil service commission announces an examination for assistant forest ranger on October 21 and 22. In field district No. 4 of the forest service the examination will be held in Idaho at Boise, Challis, Emmett, Hailey, Mackay, Montpelier, Oakley, Pocatello, Salmon, Victor, and Weiser; in Nevada at Austin, Ely, Gold Creek, Lamolille, and Paradise; in Utah at Ephraim, Escalante, Kanab, Logan, Moab, Nephi, Panguitch, Provo, Richfield, St. George, Salina, Salt Lake City, and Vernal, and in Wyoming at Afton and Jackson.

Candidates must be able bodied men between the ages of 21 and 40, capable of enduring all the hardships of outdoor life. A medical certificate to this effect is required. The examination consists of two parts, a field test and the answering of practical questions. The latter relate to land surveying, timber estimating, lumbering, land laws, mining, and the livestock business. Practical experience and general intelligence, as shown by ability to write with reasonable clearness of expression, are the main requirements. Rangers must be residents of the state in which they seek employment, and should be familiar with local industrial conditions and topography.

From the list of successful candidates, the government selects new men for the forest service, who are appointed as assistant forest rangers at \$1100 yearly salary. They are eligible to promotion later to higher grades, including vacancies in the position of deputy supervisor and supervisors.

These field men—rangers and assistant rangers—transact the business of the national forests under the direction of the supervisors. They conduct the government's grazing business handle small timber sales build roads, trails, telephone lines, and cabins, fight forest fires, and estimate timber.

When necessary the ranger must own and maintain his own saddle and pack animals. Rangers permanently assigned to a forest are provided with headquarters consisting of cabins, barns, and sheds and with some agricultural land to grow food for their families and domestic animals.

The government in announcing the present examination calls attention to the fact that appointment in the forest service does not guarantee year long employment, since it is necessary to furlough a number of rangers during the winter months when their services are not needed on the forests. Preference is given, however, to furloughed employees whose services are satisfactory in recruiting the force at the beginning of a field season.

Applicants can secure information concerning the examination from the U. S. civil service commission, Washington, D. C., or from forest supervisors, at the places named.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy natural movements, cures constipation—Doan's Regulators. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.—Advertisement.

TREATMENT FOR SCOURS IN HORSES

Sometimes scouring seems to be the result in young horses of too severe use at either road or draft work says David Buffum in Farm and Fireside. At other times it appears to be a constitutional weakness, always exhibited when the horse is called upon for anything out of the ordinary. Cut feed—that is, hay or straw run thru a cutting machine, wet up a little and mixed with meal—will sometimes cause it. The horse should have a reasonable amount of good, sweet hay fed entirely dry, and his proper ration of grain. Last year I cured a very bad case by simply giving the horse three months run in good pasture, then feeding as above and using rather moderately for a couple of months. This is what I would advise.

If his feed, however, is what it ought to be it might be well to try the following treatment: First give fifteen or twenty drops of tincture of aconite root in water. The following day give a powder compounded as follows: Prepared chalk, five drams; pulverized catechu, one dram; pulverized opium, ten grains; mix thoroughly. Give three of these powders a day, then skip one and give three more. Be sure during the treatment that the horse has plenty of water. I cannot promise that his treatment

(which is the treatment for acute diarrhea) will effect a cure, but it is worth trying. The best road for acute, I think lies in giving the colt a good run at grass and afterward being very careful about his diet, feeding nothing that might irritate the stomach or bowels and using moderately until he seems better.

A WAY OUT

A Resident of Logan Shows the Way

There's one effective way to relieve kidney backache.

Liniment and plasters may relieve it; but they seldom reach the cause. Backache is cause to suspect the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for disordered kidneys. Logan people back them up. Read a case of it.

Carl A. Torp, expressman, 153 N. Third West street, Logan, Utah, says: "Heavy lifting and exposure brought on my kidney trouble. My back got so lame that I could hardly lift a pound. Mornings I was lame and sore and it was all I could do to straighten up. I used two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and they strengthened my back and helped me in every way."

HEALTH HINTS

Tell your children never to drink cold water, when in a state of perspiration, never to keep their pens or pencils in their mouths, never to recess bareheaded, and to wash cuts and bruises in cold water immediately. Always keep some antiseptic preparations, vomitives, gauze, plasters, cotton and tape in the house in case of emergency.

PARENTS! You'll be proud to



See your children off for school, with Materials from our stock. Supplies of quality are of material help to the little one's training; they'll be proud to own nice outfits and they'll exercise care in order to keep them so. Tell them to come in, we'll satisfy their most exacting demands without taking advantage of them.

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New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.—Advertisement.

GOOD telephone service depends largely upon mutual courtesy. The telephone is more useful to those who talk as if face to face, for civility removes difficulties and facilitates the promptest possible connections.

As in other intercourse, it often happens that two or more people wish to talk with the same person at the same time. Without courtesy confusion is inevitable, and the confusion is greater when the people cannot see each other.

The operators must be patient and polite under all circumstances but they will do better work if they meet patience and politeness on the part of telephone users.

The Bell Telephone Service enters intimately into the social and business life of each individual. The best results come through the practice of mutual courtesy.

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